The WAR QUESTION.

Page March 6, 1859.

The following is the text of the important article in
the Monitour wasse outline was communicated on Surmary by telegraph:

The state of things in Italy, although already of "The state of things in Italy, although already of cate, has in these later times assumed in the eyes of all a character of gravity which has naturally struck the mind of the Emperor: for it is not allowable for the chief of a great Power like France to isolate himself from questions which inte est. Hurspean order. Animated by a spirit of produced which it would have been calpable not to have possersed, he directs his attention in the most syst manner to the reasonable and equitable solution which these delicate and difficult problems may receive.

"The Emperor has nothing to disguise, nothing to disavow, eliter in the object of his acrious dehbera-tion or in his alliances. French interest guides his

lion or in his alliance. Freech interest gaines his policy and justifies his vigilance.

"Is presence of the dequetudes—we take pleasure in behaving them in founced—which have agitated public opinion in Fiedmont, the Emperor has promised the King of Surdian to defend him against any aggressive act on the part of Austria, he has promised acting more, and it is well known that he keeps his act.

" Is that to be considered dreams of war ! Since what period has it not been more in conformity with the rules of prudence to foresee difficulties, more or less sear, and to weigh all their consequences?

We have just marcated what is real in the thoughts, the duties, and the tendencies of the Emperor; and all that the exeggerations of the press have added there-te to pure imagination, 'alrehood, and raving.

"France, it is asserted, is making considerable war-

the preparations. That is a compostely gratuitous implication. The regular effective of the peace footing, adopted two years ago by the Emperor, has not been exceeded. The artiflery is purchasing 4, 00 horse to attempt the reglementary limits. The infantry regiments are 2,000 strong, and the regiments of cavalry, Sto. "It is affirmed also that the French arsenals are

displaying extracrdinary activity. But it is forgotten that we have all our artiflery to change and all our that we have all our artiflery to change and all our fleet to transform. This last undertaking, long since decided on in order to give to our fleet its normal strength, is searctioned by the annual votes of the Legislative Body; and, not withstanding the most praises outhy activity, several years will still be necessary for the accomplianment of the operation.

"Lastly, measuress is felt at the preparations in our next. All these oregardings, however, consist of the

"Lastly, uneasiness is felt at the preparations in our navy. All these preparations, however, consist of the fitting out of four frigates for the conveyance of troops from France to Algeria and from Algeria to France; and of four screw transports destined to provide for different eventualities, especially for the service of Civia Vecchia, and for the revictualing, by way of Alexandria, of our expedition in Cochin China. "Such are the facts, and they should inlig reassure sincere men as to the projects ascribed to the Emperor, and to treat as they deserve the allegations of toose who are interested in casting doubts on the most mobilectionable measures, and flinging clouds over the

ectionable measures, and flinging clouds over the despect situations.

"Is it not time to ask when will end these vague and

absurd rumors, spread by the press from one end of Europe to the other, representing everywhere to public credulity the Emperor of the French as exciting to war, and throwing upon him alone, the responsibility of the disquietudes and war! he preparations of Europe? "Who, then, can have a right to mislead public opinion so shamefully—to alarm interests so gratuit-

"Where are the words-where the diplomatic "Where are the words—where the deplomatic notes—where the acts which indicate a desire to excite war for the passions which it satisfies, or for the glory which it procures? Who has seen the soldiers—has counted the pieces of cannon—estimated the supplies which are said to have been added with so made cost and haste to the ordinary state of a peace footing in France? Where are the extraordinary levies, the anticipated calling out of soldiers? On what day were recalled to service the men now absent on renewable furloughs? Who, in short, can show the elements, however slight they may be, of the general accusations when malevolence invents, which cre-

accurations which malevolence invents, which cre-dulity nawks about, and which stopidity accepts?

"No doubt, as we have said, the Emperor watches over the various causes of complication which may show themselves on the horizon. It is the duty of all pracent policy to endeavor to conjure away the events, or questions, which are of a nature to trouble that order without which there is neither peace nor business transactions. It is not a respite which commerce requires; it is security and a safe future.

A Such foresight is neither agitation for provoca-

tion. To stady questions is not to create them; and to turn aside regards and attention from them would be neither to suppress nor to solve them. Besides, a dip-lomatic examination of these questions has been com-menced; and to thing warrants the belief that the issue will not be favorable to the consolidation of public

A second article in the official journal is intended to

A second article in the official journal is intended to remove erroneous views, which, it declares, are entertained abroad of the regulations concerning the public press in France. It says:

"Public opinion in foreign countries does not clearly understand the present regime of the press in France. The behef appears to prevail too generally that the journals are subjected to a previous consorship, and those an importance is ascribed to them which is unfounded. The Administration, it ought to be known, has no preventive action as regardathe press. The pas no preventive action as regards the press. Th has no preventive action as regardathe press. The public should, therefore, in any state of things, be on its guard against the inductions founded of the language of the journals. Whenever a grave question presents itself, or an important act is accomplished, the Government addresses itself directly to the nation nal longoal That is a date which i has always imposed on itself, and which it will accom phish the more scrupulously under present circum-stances, that public opinion is more than over taken unawares and misled."

A BRITITH VIEW OF THE ABOVE.

A BRITITH VIEW OF THE ABOVE.

From The London Times, March 7.

Like the Pagan Jupiter, who at one time covered the heavens with frightful storms, which, at another time, he, the same Jupiter, with equal celerity removed, the Emperor Napoleon, after having terrified us so long with the rumors of approaching war, now deigns to soothe us with the accents of peace and security. It was full time. The prospects of a year of uncommon promise have been parily blighted, and more than two months already lost to the friends of civilization and advancement, by the generally diffused civilization and advancement, by the generally diffused dread of a European war. When a few words can so easily allay the terrors that convulse the world we easily aliny the terrors that convine the world we may naturally regret that they have so long remained unspoken, and that we have been allowed to wander in that outer darkness, which a single ray of that light, which barns like Rosicracian fixme in the sacred bureau of the Moniteer could so speedily and entirely dispel. We do not relish practical jokes, and we certainly should hardly have suspected that so much grave humor could lark in the Imperial breast. To hoax a whole continent is a joke on a most gigantic scale, so large that it cesses to be a joke at all. The student of the history be a joke at all. The student of the hardy of Rome is struck against his will with a kind of keeping or fitness between the envirous orimes of the Casars and the stopendous theater on which they were perpetrated; and the false slarm in which Earrype has been plunged during the last two months is on a scale worth; of the Prince who has caused it. However, thank Heaven! the period of groundless terror is at an end. The merry gentleman grouncless terror is at an end. The merry gentleman who has dressed humself up as a ghost to frighten us has resumed his ordinary habiliments, and the grinning mark and tump-lenters shake our nerves no more. It was very dreadful while it lasted, but now we know that it meant tothing, and are reassured accordingly. We can assure the Emperor of the French that no highardan prisoner ever listened to the preaching of the Koran under the publish assume of his countries. the Koran under the uplifted scimeters of his conq ors, so fair-haired Saxon placed between the prose and the executioner heard Charlemagne's Bishop a more sincere and ardest desire to be converted, than we do, when, through the column of the Mondeur, he attempts to pursuance us that we have been altogether attempts to pursuance us that we have been allogethed wrong in supposing for a moment that there was the slightest probability of the disturbance of the peace of Europe. No one ever desired more earnestly to be We therefore receive with the most unhesitating be-

het the assertion of the non-official portion of the Mondeur, which seems always peculiarly set apart for official communications, that the language of the French journals is not in any way to be confounded with that of the Government, and that though they may, without warning or censure, breathe the ver flames of war, we most not on tost account entertai the slightest doubt of the continuance of peace until the Government itself shall formally amounce the commencement of hostifities. This is indeed a comfortable doctrine, and frees us at once from all those gle only apprehensions of impending war which the recent remerks of the Press, the Poys and the Section and perhaps, the circular of the Minister of the Ingle only apprehensions of impending war which the re-cent remarks of the Press, the Poys and the S. & & & and, perhaps, the chicular of the Minister of the In-terior, may have inspired. We are only too willing to recent our beresies. We are delighted to believe "that our inquietuses are ill-founded," and that, while we were half-inclined to suppose something less complimentary, the Em-peror is only "prudent, loyal, and vigitant;" and that he has promised to arisist Fiedmont in case of her invasion by Austria, but has promised nothing more. We are willing to confess with shame and cou-trition that we have mistaken the prevision of difficul-ties and the weighting of consequences for somethios. trition that we have mercaled a previous of dimen-tice and the weighing of consequences for something more immediately connected with action, and we learn with grief that in so doing we have been guilty of imagination, falsehood and madness. We admit that we mistook for an establishment on a war footing that

army, that navy, and that material which the Emperor has established for the purposes of protoced peace; and that to buy 4,000 norses for the artiflery is quite within regulation limits, and the most percr has established for the purposes of processing peace; and that to buy 4,000 norses for the artillary is quite within regolation hadis, and the most natural thing in the world for a State whose only object is to also the apprehensions of its neighbors. Like as, France has to reconstruct her navy. How could we contend the bustle in her arisensks occasioned by these purely pacific labors with the din and tamult that herald the calcumites of a coming war! Who could gradge France the construction of four frigates to transport her troops from France to Algeria, and from Algeria to France, and who could insonestic the four mixed transports destined to provide for the wants of Civita Vecchia and the revitualing of the expedition to Cochin China? How could we ever "throw clouds on so clear a situation," or lend publicity to those vague and absurd "tumors which represented "to public creduity" the Emperor of the Francia as seriously preparing for war! We solund homby for the rebake of the Monicar, and desire nothing more than that the Emperor will condescend to prove henceforth by his actions as conclusively as nothing more than had the Emperor with above to prove henceforth by his actions as conditively as already by its words how vain and idia have been our apprehensions. We will enter into no argument to disprove any of his stateme is Let him but make them true for the future, and we are ite content that he shoul I assume them to for the pest. We desire no victory in the controvers, we ask for nothing but peace, and it that peace, from some renellions efforts of our reason, shall be found to 'pass all nuderstanding "as Sir Francis Head pass all understanding " as Sir Francis Hea-we will not object to it on that account. Whethit be the pleasure of the Emperor of the French or s-y that he once meditated war, but has been induced by the removed rances of his Senate, his Ministers, and his people, to exchange war for peace; or whather, as low, be labors to percuade us that the terrors which ave agitated all Europe—and no part of it more than

have agitated all Europe—and no part of it more than nie our dominions—are vague and groundless hallochations, we will show ourselves equally doubte and tractable if he will only take care that the future, at least, shall be in strict accordance with his view of the four. No questions shall be asked, no askward reminiscences shall be invoked; pamphlezs, specches, and circulars shall be burned in the oblivious pool deeper than even Prosperos books, thrice bappy if in exchange for these or any other concessions we can receive an assurance that the peace of Europe will remain intact. We fear that ever has objected form our not having formed a concessions we can receive an assurance that the peace of Europe will remain intact. We feat that the error has originated from our not having formed a sufficiently magnificent and military totion of the true batter of peace, and not baving observed in vast military mobarchies how close is the relation that Peace beers to War. We cannot allege a better instance of this than that while the arsenals of the Eupire are engaged in Fu sututing a more powerful but much lighter artillery for the gons already in use, it is necessary at the same time to buy up suddenly 4,000 new horses to move the newly-created batteries. We will endeavor to colitivate more military notions of peace, vigilance, foresight and loyalty, and all the other fine things the Moniteur promises us, and perhaps when we have done so we shall be better able to do leatice to the present intentions and future prospects of France.

done so we shall be better able to do justice to the present intentions and future prospects of France.
We trust, however, we may be forgiven the wish that the rew kind of Peace the Emperor has invented. could be made a little less expensive to his neighbors, and that France could be induced to sit under her vine and her figuree, to reap her harvests and press her olives, without a tremendous apparatus of the macerials of destruction, which, though it doubtless contributes much to her demestic peace and happiness, to the development of her resources, and the economy of tile development of her resources, and the economy of her finances, imposes a most grisvous and intolerable borcen in the shape of counter preparations upon us, her less fortunate and wealthy neighbors and allies. We are delighted to hear that she is cultivating the arts of peace, only our proveding mercantile spirit makes us wish that they could be cultivated at a less expense of money, of credit, and of security.

POLICY OF THE WAR PARTY IN THE FRENCH

CABINET.
The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Prince Napoleon's resignation was refused at first by the Emperor, and that it was only when offered the there or fourth time that it was accepted. From a semi-official source it is stated that the Prince's rese mi-official source it is stated that the Prince's retirement is caused by differences of opinion on questons of internal and external policy with the greater
part of the Cabiret, but especially with Messicars
Walewski and Fould. This divergence became
wider on the occasion of the note inserted in the
Monuteur. It is stated on the same authority, that on
the Italian question the Prince by no means desired an attack on the part of Predmost, supported by
France, in order to expel the Austrians, but he
arked that the Emperor's Government should proclaim and cause to be respected the principle of nonint-rention in the affairs of Central Italy. The
Prince cas red that France should notify to the E4
ropean Powers that she would support the demand of
Predmont, and that she should give ner the support of
her authority in case troubles broke out in the Duchies her authority in case troubles broke out in the Ductics of Parma and Tuccary, or in the Romagoa, or should of Parma and Toscany, or in the Romagoa, or should Amstria desire to occupy taces countries under pretext of establishing order therein. Messieurs Walerski and Fonld supported the system of peace at any price. It is added to that the Emperor, who at the bottom participated in the views of the Prince, old not touck it would be expedient to disclose immediately his full ideas by a change of Ministry, but he consented unwillingly to the Prince's retirement. An opinion is expressed that this retirement will only be temperary.

LORD COWLEY'S MISSION.

Viewsa, March 4.
As the greatest possible attention is shown to Lord As the greatest possible attention is shown to Lord Cowley by the Imperial Court, the diplomatic world believes that a compromise will at last be effected; but facts have come to my knowledge which induces me to think that Austria will not make all the concersions required by France. The Imperial Government will not relinquish its reversionary rights on Tuscary and Morra, and it will not relinquish its reversionary rights on Tuscary. and Modens, and it will not give up its right to keep garrisons in Piacenza, Ferrara, and Commachie; but may perlaps consent to annul these special c sich enable it at will to maret troops into Me cens and Turcany, if England and Prussia, as the mediating Powers, will guasantee the security of those States against attacks from Sardinia and evolutionary party in Italy. Neither England nor Pruesia is likely to enter into such an engagement, and it may therefore resconably be concluded that Lord Cowley's mission will not be altogether successful Bis journey to Vienta has, however, not been in vain, inamuch as it has led to a discussion on the subject of that secret treaty between Austria and Naples to which aliusion is made in the pamphlet. " Vapoleou III. et l'Italie." As has already been said, the treaty in question has been carefully kept from the knowledge of the public; but I am informed that it places the King of Naples in such a position that he is the vascal of Austria. A monarch who gives to another severeign a solemn promise not to make any changes in his system of government which are not in keeping with monarchical institutions, and with the prisciples adopted by the Imperial Government in the Lomardo Venetian provinces, has no just claim to be conidered an independent potentate. [Times.

The Mémorial Diplomatique, the Austrian organ in

uis, says:
"We cannot sufficiently warn our readers against the dark maneuvers of a disloyal speculation. In the first place, it is pure invention to say that Lord Cowley was the bearer of any kind of unimatan, the acceptance or the rejection of which on the part of anatria was to decide the question of peace or war. The nature of his non-efficial, and not official, mission excluded the presentation of any peremptory propositions. It is evident to all those who are conversant with dip-iomatic proceedings that Lord Cowley is more partic-ularly charged to bring about between Fracec and Austria a state of feeling sufficiently friendly to serve as the basis of an unterior negotiation, which would then assume an official character. In spite of the sin-ilar prognestics which the manufacturers of news are to propagate, we are happy to learn that the distinct confided to Lord Cowley has already pheased to propagate, we are happy to learn that the hegoliatistion comited to Lord Cowley has already made important progress. Certain principles are said to have been admitted or both sides, and this prelim-inary understant ing will give rise to counter proposi-tions, the sole object of which will be to determine the bearing and the application of the principles so acepted.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATIONS.

Pants, March 7, 1859.

At Milan arrests continue to take pisce; discontent ageneral, and complete stagnation pravails in busiess of every kind.

At Pavia a daily-increasing activity is exhibited in At Pavia and Shirth and the Art Pavia is the place. Between the 10th and 15th of this mouth the batteries will be finished. Taey will be nounted with guns of the benviest caliber, which are being brought up from Milan, Mantun and Vercea. The Openions of Turin states that Pavia is destined to be the center of a large portion of the army of operation. (Globe,

Accounts from Prague represent the rail say from Bohemia and Moravia as monopolized by soldiers on furlough returning to their regiments in the south.

NAPOLEON III. AND SIR FRANCIS HEAD Sir Francis Head, baving cut out from the Loedon papers and forwarded to the Emperor of the French the various letters which he wrete some months ago in defense of Louis Napoleon and his policy, bas received in return the following reply, which he sends

ceived in return the following reply, which he sends for publication:

"PALACE OF THE TULLERIES, March I.

"MY DEAR SIR FRANCIS: I thank you for having collected together, in order to send them direct to me, the different articles which you had inserted in the Unglish journals, for you thus give me an opportunity of expressing to you all my gratitude for the sentiments of which you have not feared the sportaneous

manifestation in my favor. I have seen in them, and I am much tones-d by it, a new proof that my old triends in England have not forgotten me, and that they know now much I always preserve for the En-glish people the exteem and the sympathy which I felt they know now much I always presently which I felt during my exite in the midet of them. Even in writing to you to day! detect myself in recollecting as a happy time these post where, promethed. I saw you in England. It is that in changing one a destiny one cally changes one's joys and sorrows. Formarly the afflictions of exite alone appeared to me; to day! see plainly the cares of power, and one of the greatest of them around me is, whom doubt, to find oneself misuncer-tood and millipaded by these woom one values the most, and with whom one desires to live upon good terms four enhance intelligence.)

"Those future! I consider it very natural that the parties woom it has been my daty to oppose and represe should bear me ill will, and seek the means to injoir me; but that the English, of whom I have always been the most devoted and the most futural ally, shield aftack me increasantly in the i growls in the most in withy and the most unjoir maken; is what I cannot comprised, for, in trainede (heane for),

what I cannot comprehend; for, in trainide (lease for), I cannot discover any interest they can have in ex-cing the public mand against France. If, in my own

cting the public mind against france. If, in my own country, I chose to set in this matner, I will be impossible for me afterwards to restrain the passions which I should have set loose (dechatases). I have always exterianced a great admiration for the literaties of the Eegisla people; but I regret deaply that bhenry, I ke all good things, should also have its excesses. Why is it that, instead of making touth known, it uses every effort to obscure it I Way is it that, instead of encouraging and developing generous certiments, it propagates mistrust and

I am happy, then, among all these maneuvers of falsebood (messonge) to have found a defender who, guided by the sole love of truth, bas not heattel energetically to oppose to them his loyal and disinter-

ested voice.

"Belleve, my dear Sir Francia,
"In my semments of friendship,
"Sir Francia Hrab, Groydon."
NAPOLEON.

THE ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN REFUGEES IN CORK.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS. We have already attooned the arrival in Queenstown, or Sanday of the American ship David Stewart, saving on heard Poetia and his companions, whom the Neapolitan Government had set free from the onegents of that State. It will be remember that, the onegeons of that State. It will be remember that, it ough pardomed, they were sentenced to hanshment, and that after having been deported from their pative country to Spain, it was determined that they should be sent to Aucries. Accordingly, the David S ewart was chartered to take toem from Cadra to New-York, where upon landing, each was to receive a som of \$120, and be released from all further control. They has been brought from Naples to Coliz in a Neapoli an transport, from wheel, stery were put on board the David Stowart. From The Cola Examiner we copy the following

All the party having been put on board at Cafiz, the David Stewart was towed out to see for a distance of nearly 200 miles, by a Nesp litau war steamer. The steamer theo cast off and left the saip with a tair wind nom the east. Scarcely, however, was the ship well away from the protection of the steamer's gond, tand the sales in a body came to the captain, deriv-ered to him a protest against being carried to New-York, and called upon him to make the first port he could reach in Eggland. The captain, one-third of whose freight had been retained as a guarantee for whose freight had been retained as a guarantee for the performance of his contract, remonstrate at their demand to have him break his engagement, and ultimately refused. They appeared to acquiesce hims eccision, or at least present their demand no further that vesific; but the rext morning it was again renewed, and in a more decided and threat-sing manner. A young Italian, named Raffa hi Sel embrial, had shipped with the captain is Calix, and signed articles as a seaman. Up to that morning he had done his work with the rest fibe crew. But when the assemblage waited thou the captain, he may be his apsembling waited thou the captain, he make his ap-perance in the uniform of a mate of one of the Gal-way line of stemmers a bandsome blue frock, with way file of righters - Some and of the position be really had held; but it turned out be was the son of Luigi Settembriai who, hearing of the father's conclused pardon, and of his destination, left for Span, and resorted to the race we have mentioned to join him. The captain of the him helies at hat he was disastored by the Italian tination, left for Spain, and resorted to the race we have mentioned to join him. The captain of the ship believes that he was dispainted by the Italian Society of London to aid the prisoners in the course they subsequently took. The emiss stated that they had a ravigator in their party, and that even if they had to take the ship out of the hards of the captain and crew, they would be able to sail her without their assistance. They represented to the captain that they had been two months at sea, many of them being old, and all with constitutions more or less enfeebled by an imprisonment of ten years so that a long voyage would be to ture to them all, said death perhaps to some. They contended also that, being unser the American fleg, they were free, and that they had no right to be taken enywhere but where they chose. These arguments, backed up to the preponderance of physical force, the exites being 66, while the crew was but 17, and the manifest cetermination of the former to resort to extremities to carry out their intention, compelled the captain to yield, and turn the vessel's head morthward. They were temperare and polite in manner, but about their distermination there could be no mistake. They see a guard, of thress or fourem term, to keep watch over the colours, and as that the ship's head was tept in the direction of the laven they looked for. The weather was builling, and the passage was tedious. The captain intended making for Cork, but missed the harbor in a fog, and had get as its as Bulycotton, but having talen in with a Cork pilot, beat back again; so that at length, after a voyage of fourteen days, the sain anchored in the man. I war roads. As fast as possible, the whole band get themselves conveyed ashere to Queens own and testified in the most lively manner their juy at being at last assured of freedom. The enthusiasm of some rose to suce a pitch that they actually kisses the soil upon which they first planted foot as free men. Some of them state that their sight has grown dim from the length of time they have been in pricer, and some seem to have grown rather prematurely grey; but as far as we were able to judge, there was not in their appearance anything to indicate their having endured pseudiar hardening. During the voyage, Poerio, whose bealth has been a provided the production of the product of t great y enfeebled, used to get out of bed, and a deck for a couple of hours cally. On his arriva Questistown, he caused himself to be removed private lodging. In appearance, he is short, thick-set and rather good looking. He age is 55, but his looks would indicate that he is somewaat older. He now speaks but a few words of Eeghab, though it is said he at ore time knew the language we want or exercise in speaking or reading it, da period of his long imprisonment, has almost entirely obliterated it from his memory. The young sailor, to whom we have already alluded, is of very prepossessing appearance. We have not berned the allumine intertion of this band of exiles, but it is very probable the great neglective of them will go back to Italy, secking refoge in the Sardinian kingdom. Under any circumstances, Poerio will, we believe, go to Sardinia."

THE UNITED STATES.

From Th: London Times.

Few people, with the example of the Continent before them, will deny that it has been a happy thing for Englishmen to have moded their positical institutions at regard to the theories which have been from lect what it is past generations have considered to be irrefragably proved or finally overthrown, how the systems of one race of pullocophers become the deri-sion of their successors, while the beliefs or usages which all of them condemn have a vitality which they are unable to explain, we are forced to cherish some distruct of logic and demonstration. During the present session the British people will be engaged, through their representatives, in ceteroming the long debated question of the traccoles, and, should the Option position permit the Ministerial Reform bill to be read a second time, they will, no doubt, make up for their enforced silence on the question of distribution by singing the claims of all but the low-sest class to vote

inging the claims of all but the low cet class to vote for members of Parlament.

In these circumstances we can preity well predict the reasoning of the more Democratic Reformers. They have two logical battering-rams, which they think irresistable, and which certainly base before now radely shaken the gates of the Constitution One is theoretical—the modelessible right of the critical to a share in the government; the other practical—success of the United States and of our isrger colonies. That warm near here modelessible right to the self-That every man has a presumptive right to the suff-rage, and about the excluded only on the ground that he is too ignorant to judge rightly or too dependent to judge freely, is the doc'rine of a large school, and pa-sibly it is to the realization of it that we are tending. But even those who would be sorry to see a crowd of laborers in each berough returning their pet of abovers in each borough returning their pet demagogue to the House of Commons are obliged, in order to have a foundation for their arguments, to defend this principle of inherent rights. They feel in their own hearts that the proper course is to admit to the franchise only the classes which may be expected to vote neefally; but they think that if they put their demands for an extension on the mere ground of expediency, they will be called upon to enter into the discussion whether for practical purposes the representation is not good erough as it is. However, there are those among us who are bold enough to question there eighteenth con tary decrines of the rights of man, the original com-

tionment of State burders, as suring to the means of the individual, tends to educe the faculties of a people, and there are their happiness, knowledge, and wealth. But that every male of 21 years has a claim to be part of the machine for electing members of Parliament is

of the mechine for electing members of Parliament is as necephrated an a section as war ever advanced.

Bowever, though the argument wants in logical completeses, it may be strangthened by practical examples. We shall be told that in the United States Universal Sofflage works well, and tast the energy of the people, their great material progress, and the diffusion of rudimentary education among the mare proofs of the wivifying spirit of Democracy. This is one of the most important questions for the English politician, and it is likely to be cented for many a year to come. Is Universal Soffrage this cause of American presperity? In it highly to be permanent in the soil of its Is Universal Suffrage the came of American prosperty? I set hisely to be permanent in the soil of its both! Does it the do to raise an estimable race of men to political power! And, presuming that the answers to these questions are favorable as regards America, is it likely that the adoption of such a system would be advantageous in a country like ours! Such considerations are not merely recessitated by Mr. Dursell's Rock to the record material and the second materials. buil and the agitation of Mr. Bright; they regard mat-ters of lasting import, and affect the whole nature de-tiny of the country. The question may be simply put as toll ws. Does the controverted decrine of an inas fold we additional right residing in each individual re-ceive confirmation from the experience of the United States! For, if the principle be true, the practice sught to be bereficial, and the advantages ought to increase, and make themselves obvious as time ad-

vances.

A letter signed "An American," which we published a tew days since, gives a fair answer to this question. We have no such to degenatize on the institutions of America. The conditions under which they exist, the further of disturbing causes, a mong which may be reckered the extent and newness of the country and the institution of Slavery, prevent us from saying what will be the result of Republican Demogracy when the country becomes more like the Old Werld. We are also willing to admit that Control of the country becomes did not controlled the country becomes done like the Old Werld. We are also willing to admit that Controlled the country that the country the country that the country t Democracy when the country becomes more like the Old World. We are also willing to admit that Con-gress and the State Legislatures, though not distin-Old Werli. We are also willing to admit that Congress and the State Legislators, though not disting unless of late by either ability or reflecement, legislate enably and to the public satisfaction. There are not many of what we call political questions, but the public interests are well attended to, and the manner in which the laws of the different States have been remodered during the less fifteen years shows that there are men of a high order engaged in adviving the Legislature. But certainly our own Parhament does not fall short in this respect, while there are pecularities of the American Assemblies which show toot the influence of the educated classes in elections is almost extinct. No one can read the proceedings of these hodies without perceiving that there is generally a lower tone of mancriving that there is generally a lower tone of man-ners and 'colings than exists in our House of Con-m na. We instructively recognize that even the polim is. We instrictively recognize that even the politicians at Washington resemble more the vestry nen
of a London parish than the representatives of a great
confeceration. Look at he newspapers, and you will
at once come to the conclusion that political are exclusively in the hands of an interast class. The comenclature of the parties is perfectly unintelligible to a
stranger: every politician has his nicknown; every
acticle or speech is full of catch words and slarg; secutions of commarise or disposally are bandled from article of speech is full of extensions and the second article of cowardies or distributed are bandled from one party to the other and the impression you receive after belf as hours reading is that there is a low standard of political life, and of political morality.

According to the testimony of Americans hemselves, and the crief inducement for a man

the epoils of office are the chief inducement for a man to meddle in position; with a change of Administration everybody is torced out from the Minister everybody is torred out from the Minister at St. Jacre's and the Tulertes to the petitiest clerk in a Government office. While in England it would not be tolerated that a laborious official should be driven from his post for political reasons, the people of the United States see the whole machinery of administration put out of order that a set of rapacious place-curters may be paid the price of their descrapatous elections ring. Yet the people of the United States are advancing in wealth and refinement, and, though their education is more basty and superficial tranelectronsering. In wealth and radio exect, and, though their education is more basty and superficial train onrs, they nost have men capable of supporting in Congress the reputation of the constry. How is it that each men are not returned? There used to be a nighter order of politicians in days when America was a young State just struggling into existence; now, when she has obtained the rank of a finitestic power, we have nothing but medicality. The cause may lie partly in the constitution of the men themselves, but the principal reason no doubt is, that with the growth of large and turbulent construint noise, the more gitted natures are unable to compete in popularity with the coarse, rough qualities of the sunap orstor. The leaves of rowdyion has increased from year to year, until now it has leavened the whole lump. To sgreat evil is the cause that the educated and refined shrink from political ille, and the man of wealth and leisnes, who might cal ilte, and the man of wealth and leisure, wh devote his time to public business, now flies across to Peris to find in pleasure that exer dee f r his energies which his own country denies him. If there suit be lamentable in America, what would it be here, where Is mentable in America, what would it be here, where the House of Commons not only deliberates on public affairs, but actually administers them? It is easy to get together a body of men who shall represent the opinions of the country on some truest question, such as Free Frade. The metropolitan members do this efficiently enough. On the great majority of questions, they vote on the site which public opinion subsequently declares to have been the right one. But something more than this is required of a member of the House of Commons. We have a official spility, in the prime of life, and willing to de-vote themselves to politics as a calling. Our orban constituer cies are certainly of a much higher class than the more who vote their respective 'tickets' in Americs: they are not likely to return advoutances or men of indiff rent character to the House. But a Par-liament or elderly manufacturers would be almost as great a calamity. If theory could be reconciled with good government-if popular rights men of bility and energy—we might be content with Manbood Suffrage and Electoral Districts; but, as there is little chance of that, it may be better to bear with our present anomalies.

COMPLICITY WITH POLYGAMY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I am sure that you do not wish to do injustice to the institution against which you bring a serious coarge in your issue of this day. If you had not been greatly usaled as to the facts, you would not have used such language as the following: " We fear, therefore, that the A. B. C. F. M., in spite of all its winking at the impropriaties of its neophytes as to holding player, or indulging in a multiplicity of wives, by way of warning the heathen into their fold, will find themselves disappointed," &c.

It is not necessary that a word be said in explanation of the position of the American Board on the S avery question. That is well understood in the yournunity. Men as thoroughly Anti Slavery as your-self, in their political selfen as ardent Republicans, and subscribers to The Tannung withal, look upon the representation of it which you give as being far

But less is known concerning the relation of the Board to the question of admitting polygamists, under any circumstances, to the Christian Caureb. I do not what to at you honestly suppose the facts to be as our readers would infer from your language hey are, its that its missionaires, "by way of winning the ceather to their fold, " admit polygamism to churches founded by them, and that the Boars " winks" at the

It is not so. There is, so far as known to the ofneers of the Board, and in their belief, no man with here than one wife, or woman with more than one mehend, in any church connected with any Massion of the American Board. I have not been able, by dil ent inquiry, to learn the existence of any such case within thirty years. It is said that, as far back as in 828 or 1827, an old man in one of the Indian tribes, having two aged and infirm wives, neither of whom was willing to leave his lodge, was, on giving satisfacmy evidence of Caristian character, received into the corach, without requiring him to drive either of his old vives away from his dwalling. Perhaps the mis-sionary erred, but no other instance of colygamet admission is believed to have occurred. No charchmember, after admission, has been allowed to become

the case stands in the Missions will appear om the tollewing statements: In the report of the cerd for 1807 is a notice of a controversial discussion tween the missionaries among the Zulees in South frees and the text Euglish Balong of Port Natal, was confound nonlinearies with the "married life" of at people as the principle of his missionary policy, he teport expresses "deep regret" at the Bishop's lurse, and quotes approvingly this declaration from e missionsries: 'Tue d scussion has resulted in con-firming as more and more in the conviction that 03r rule [excluding polygamists from the mission e missionaries: churches] is good—is right—just what God and the interest of his Kingdom demand of us, and de-mand of the people a nong whom we labor." In India, to which your language specifically prints.

no polyganist has ever been found in a church noder the care of any of the missions of this Board. The missionaries declare that none ever will be received. Those among the Mahrattas, in Western India, have

adopted this as the expression of their judgment:
"When a legal divorce can be effected, it should always be required, before an individual be admitted. tury decrines of the rights of man, the original com-pact, and all the rest of it. He must, indeed, be blind who does not see that freedom in action and in the communication of ideas, together with a just appor-which present themselves to our minds are when a k-

gal divorce cannot be fireted. We believe, however, that it is not expecient to admit any one to the church, even in such exact, without his giving a written piedge to the church that he will no larger canabit with more than one wife, and that he will also, if necessary, support the wife thus put away so long as also shall lead a virtuous life. Such a way so long as also shall lead a pertunes life. Such a man, though unable to free him-self from the legal relation of husband to the person thus put away we believe to be free from the guilt of polygamy, and hence a proper candidate for admission

The mesic saries among the Taniel people, on the The mesicaries among the Taniel people, on the other side of Isara, have half down this principle:

"That, as polygamy is contrary to the original design of the Detty in the institution of the marriage relation, and opposed to all the teachings of Christ, and sattlere is no positive evidence that the Apostles ever admitted polygamists into the churches established by them no polygamist, however well ditted he may be in other resects, should be admitted to any of our churches with he has rutered into overnant with the churches until be has entered into covenant with the church that he will be the husbant of only one wie. The wishing of the A. B. C. F. M. at he impro prieties of us peophytes as to indulging in a co "plicity of wives, by way of winning the heatnen icto" their fold," should be judged in connection with the octs, as above presented.

Geo W. Wood. Incits, as above presented. GEO W. WOOD.

Rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

Missions, Boble House, Aster place, March 23, 1869.

POLITICAL

-The Hop, Washington Hunt addressed the "Whig Gerera Committee" at Hope Chapel, in this city, last evening. He reasserted the princ ples of the old Wang party, but said he had never attached an undue importance to party names. On the present Administration, and the party by which it is supported, he charged the evils which of late years have convulsed the country, such as the repeal of the Mussouri Compromise, the Kaneas outrages, and the great Lecompton fraud. In the present attitude of the Administration he could not discover a single redeeming feature. Executive excroachments, attempts to concentrate in the Executive the most alarming and unconstitutional prerogatives, abuse of the veto power, neglect of the improvament of our inland waters, the treasury plunged in debt, the prostration of many branches of home in instry, sudscious and reckle a schemes of foreign policy, and correction in the distribution of the Federal patrenege-such are the characteristics of the present state of this ga. The remedy is a Union of the Opposition. This as Mr. Hunt argued, mut be brought about by laying aside the principle of opposition to the extension of Slavers -a canger which he regards as already obvisted and obsolete-and combining for the practical purpose of reforming the Government and introducing a truly National Administration in the place of the present sectional and agitating one. Give ne," exclaimed the speaker, "an Executive who will confine bimself to his constitutional sphere of duty who will be actuated by a spirit of wise moderation, and who honestly desires to revive sentiments of affection and good will between the States, and, ignor ing all geograpsical destinctions, will regard himself as the chosen guard an of the rights of the whole Union and the welfare of the whole A perican people. It me ters little by what name be may have been called, or from what part of the country he may come. I believe these are views upon which the opponents of the present Admisstration-right-minded Republicans, Americans, cls Whigs, independent Democrats, and conservative men of every shade, can naite and ought to unite in a spirit of patrio ic conciliation."

-The Union of Wednesday remarks that, "if the Democracy cannot prevail against such a party as the Republican, it is because its organization is demoralized, its integrity questionable, its nonor doubtful, and

its character bad. I goes on to say:
"How is it that the De nocratic party stands trembling before this Felix of sectionalism? How is it, bling before this Felix of sectionalism? 10 wish, in we are right, patriotic and national, that our ascent-ency is questioned by an organization which is equally without merit or political fairness? Has a cold sel-fishness, a wicked pursuit of individual ends, a disre-gard of the national selfare, taken the place of that entrest patriotism and devection to country which dis-tinguished the earlier days of the Democratic party?"

These questions imply their own answers. The Union goes on to observe that we have had enough of great men, who have great personal objects to accomplish, and "treat a measure as it may happen to bear upon their own interest, and upon the fortunes of rivals. One goes east when he sees another going west. Ambitious combinations are the curse of the Democratic party. They have tainted its integrity, demoralized it, weakened it, end rendered it a doubtful antagonist, even against the open enemies of the

-The majority of Mr. Lamont, the new Senator from the XXIXth District, is 3,500.

-Gen. James M. Quarles was unanimously nomi rated for Congress by the Opposition Congressional Convention, held at Nashville, Tenn.

-At the election in Reading, Pa., on Friday, the People's candicate for Mayor was chosen, and the Dsmocracy defeated in every ward in the city. At York, the People's ticket was carried in four wards out

-Three candidates for Congress-H. W. Thomas, ex-Gov. Smith, and Henry Shackleford-addressed the meeting in Stafford County, Va., on Wednesday of last week. In the course of the discussion, in reply to some assertion of ex-Gev. Smito, Mr. Spackleford said, You are a har!" To which the ex Governor replied, You are a d- d internal scoundrel!" "This isaguege produced a good deal of feeling," says The Fredericksburg Herald. The impression made, bowever, upon the parties most concerned was not a strong ore, as The He-ald adds: "We understand a reconciliation was effected, and we suppose withdrawals made, after the conclusion of Gov. S's speech. Stump-sceeches, enlivened with interjections of this sort, must be rather extertertaining to bystanders.

- Mr. Lewis French, the juryman in Boston, wh apponed his intention not to bring in a verdict against the defendants in the liquor cases, was fined on Thursday \$5 and costs for violating the law against entertaining persons on the Sabbath" at his hotel, the Eestern Railroad House.

- Elections for members of Congress are to be held in the course of this year as follows: Connecticut and Rhode Island elect early in April; in Virginia on the fourth Thursday of May; on first Monday of August in A abama, Kentucky and Texas; on first foursday of August in Tennessee; on second Chursday of August in North Carolina; on first Monday of October in Georgia and Mississippi; on second Tuesday of October in Minnesota; on first Monday (7th) of October in Louisians; and on first Wennesday of November (24) in Maryland. Nearly all of these States were repre-

sented in the last House by Democrats. - Next week, says The New Haven Journal, Sonstors Hamlin of Maine and Wilson of Massachusetts, and Congressmen Grow of Peansylvania, Sherman of Ohio and Burlingame of Mas-achusetts are expected to speak at various places in tals Congressional Dis-

-Vice-President Breckinridge, who is on a visit to this city, has been invited to a public dinner by Isaac V. Fowler, Daniel F. Tiemann, Greene C. Bronson and a number of other gentlemen, but he begs leave to decline the honor.

- The Vicksburg Southron says: "We are informed by a letter received here yesterday, from the Cnairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Commercial Convention, tout, after muture consultstion, the second Monday of May next, the 9th of the month, has been definitely fixed upon as the day for the seembling of the Convection.

-The Sarannah Republican says that, "should the friends of the slave trade succeed in reopening it, even partially, the first result will be a perfect avalanche of backs upon us from the border States; the second, an over-production of cottin; and, lastly, the ntter prostration of the wages of labor."

-The Southern Confederacy, published at Atlanta, Georgia, boists the came of the Hon. A. H. Staphens for the Presidency, and the Hon. D. S. Dickinson of New-York, for the Vica-Prendency.

- The New-Albany Ledger, while with other papers in Indiana favoring the nomination of Gen. Joseph Lane for the Presidency, objects to the use of his name

Lord Brougham in the unicorn team of which Lynd-hurst should be leader. The intellect is of a less mas-sive order than Brougham's, of a less finished elegance

as a means "to draw off support from some other disinguished statesman now spoken of in connection with the Presidency, with the understanding that at the critical monent Gen. Lane's friends are at a not and a beck, to be transferred to the support of some third enteldate.

-The Hon. Joshna R. Giddings has issued a brief address to his constituents of toe XXth District of Obic, on returning home at the close of his public career. He is grateral for the long-continued bindness of the people of his district and regards their recent selection of another to represent them as not "unkind." but rather as affording relief to one who is "cars-word and weary with positical service" He indicates a purpose to write a history of his twenty years' experience in Congress. In now recurring to his public life, he thus explains his controlling objects and mo-

"I feel constrained to declare the duty of Government to repertained to decide the duty of development to repertare and parity itself from all legislative, executive and moral support of Slavery; and to exert its influence and constitutional powers to recure all men in the injurient of that liberty which is receasing to everish and protect life, attain knowledge, and prepare for heaven.

Mr. Giedings regards the ends for which he has thus labored as already virtual of accomplished, and a hope-ull ght, in his mind rests upon the future. He says:

Of the intensity of those coefficts which so rapidly Of the intensity of those cocumes which as rapidly succeeded each other for seventeen years, I have no time to speak; it is sufficient to say that the combination of religious, more and political traths, presend as hey were up to the public mich, could not fall of success. Based upon God's attribute of justice, they must be respected. Indeed, the victory has been already achieved. The lovers of liberty at this noment wied the moral power of our nation; and the Government, with its patronage, its great power and wide-spread influence, must soon full into their hands; and the immutable law of justice which has already given them power, will continue it so long as they act in harmony with the doctrines to which they are unequivocally piedges."

FERSONAL.

-Mr. Hunter of this city has matched his famous herse Nicholas I to run as ainst the mare Tar River, owned by Mr. Hare of Virginia, for \$10,000 a side. The race is to take place this Spring on the Fashion

-Miss Helen Dresser, 16 years old, is lecturing in the Southern cities on Mormonism. She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Dresser, whose escape from Salt Lake City some two years since made a stir at the

-The Rev. B. C Lippincott, A. B., Principal of the Cumberland Valley Institute, has been appointed by Bishop Scott to take one go of the " Paget Sound Wesleyan Institute," Washingt in Territory.

-Hanrah Pierson, a minister of the Society of Friends, from Lockport, N. Y., presched on last First Day to the p isoners in the courty jail in Cincinnsti. -The Newburgh Telegraph announces the death of

Judge Bate, an accomplished lawyer of that place, weil known and highly esteemed. -John Kain, of Cincinnsti, who killed Mr. Singleton for the seduction of his daughter, about two years ago, who is in the County Jail, awaiting a new trial,

as been baptized into the Methodist Church. He has two dangaters in the same prison, one of whom, she whose ruin he averged is confined on a charge of larceny. - Wendell Phillips of Boston is reported as saying in s recent lecture some very hard things upon dramdrinking in general, illustrated with pointed allusions

to the dinner given, not long since, to Lowell, the poet, by his friends, Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow and others. -A bul to divorce Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fry has been eported to the Penn-ylvania Legislature. A motion

to bold a special session to cans der it was rejected. -The body of Mrs. Brady, at Norwich, was buried on Sunday last, nine days after her decesse. Her friends became satisfied that she was actually dead.

-Jonathan Pancosat, who worked on the first public building erected at Washington, and who was one of the earliest settlers of Ciocinna'i died in that city on Sucday last. He was in the ninety second year of his age, and was a native of Burlington, N. J.

-Agnes Wright, who, The Cincinnati Enquirer says, is a young and beautiful woman, and whom no one would suspect of baving a tinge of African blood in her ve ns. was denumitted in the Probate Court at Cincirnati on Monday by her owner, Rueben Wright of

-Miss Turner of New-Haven, a lady of character and good position, is sent to juil for contempt of Court in refusing to give information in regard to a little girl, who came to ber in a suffering condition and asked for shelter and aid. The father, was is represented as a disreputable person, has since sought child by writ of habeas corpus, which Miss Turner re--The Cincinnati Gazette tells a story of an ac-

quain anceship made on a car of the Little Miami Railroad, which resulted in a marriage on the same lay, and a departure by the happy couple for Louisle en route for New-Orleans and Ca ifornia. - Miss Maria Mitchell is preparing to establish an

Observatory at a suitable position in Nantucket.

-A Boston paper says that the Adirondack Club, opposed of philosophers, authors, savaus, artists, and ordinary human beings, the promisent members of which are Raph Walto Emerano, James Russell Lowell, Professors Agassiz and Wyman, are about outchasing twelve thousand acres of land in the wilds of Adirondack, building a commosious camp-house, and making all convenient arrangements for their annual sejourn in the woods. As the land can be purchased for 124 cents per acre, it will be seen that the land, 12,000 acres of woods, lakes, ravines, brooktrout, bears and panthers can be bought and paid for without producing any great panic in the money market.

-Letters from Florence say that Mr. Hart's status of Henry Clay in marble, for the ladies of Virginia, will be completed in a short time, and will be shipped for Virginia early in the coming Summer. The status of Mr. Clay, in bronze, for New-Orleans, which was contracted for in 1857, will be finished and will reach its destination before the time specified in the contrast. -The London Critic is at length enabled to state,

upon evidence of the nighest authority, that the author of the celebrated Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation, first published in 1814, and which has since gone through several editions, was the late Dr. George Combe, who died about a year ago. - A London correspondent of The Manchester Guar-

on thus speaks of some of the great men of the British House of Lords:

"A very interesting Parliamentary performance, the "A very interesting Parliamentary performance, that other night, was Lord Lyndhurst's speech on the Royal Academy. Lord Lyndhurst tops even Lord Brongham in mental longevity. Now, I believe, in his Sith year, he is as incid in statement as clear in memory, as playful at once and as powerful in illustration as he ever was. Even the dull and decorous Lords seemed stirred when the eagle-faced old man spoke of the days 'when I attended Sir Joshua Reynolda's 'lectures reventy years ago.' As the son of Cop'ey, the bistorical painter, Lord Lyndhurst's youth was passed chiefy in the society of artists. He still ciserpassed chiefly in the society of artists. He still cherishes the memory of those days, and is proud of his father's connection with art. Only the other day I heard of his sending for one our distinguished painters, to ask his advice about the variating a picture of his father's, which he was about to present to some other father's and support to the some other father's and support to the ablic institution in his father's native State-I be-eve at Bostos. Lard Brougham is little less i a worder than Lord Lyndhurst, though several years younger. His energy is still terrific. He uses a mencal sledge-hammer where Lyndhurst handles a small sword—not the less deadly because it equires less muscle to wield it. For unimpaired earness of intellect, Lord Landowne, now in his clearness of intellect, Lord Intellection and the state of these legal perennials. But desfoess is evidently growing upon him, greatly to his annoyance. His genial, secial and inquiring nature is ill-adapted to acquiesce in the shutting up of that great avenue to the brair. Lord Campbell is worthy to run as wheeler with